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BRAZILIAN MEMORANDUM PROPOSING AUSTRIAN QUESTION FOR NEXT U.N. SESSION'S AGENDA. Brazil's Ambassador to the United Nations Joao Carlos Muniz, in a letter dated August 29, 1952, to U.N. Secretary General Trygve Lie, asked for the inclusion of the following item on the agenda of the seventh General Assembly of the United Nations:

"QUESTION OF AN APPEAL TO THE POWERS SIGNATORIES TO THE MOSCOW DECLARATION OF 1 NOVEMBER 1943, FOR AN EARLY FULFILLMENT OF THEIR PLEDGES TOWARD AUSTRIA."

He transmitted the following memorandum:

In the Moscow Declaration of 1 November 1943, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed their determination that Austria, "the first free country to fall a victim to Hitlerite aggression" should be re-established as a free and independent State. The three Powers considered themselves in no way bound by any changes effected in Austria since the "Anschluss" imposed by Germany on 13 March 1938, which they proclaimed to be null and void. As of 16 November 1943, the Government of France associated itself with the terms of the afore-mentioned declaration and the purposes and principles thereof. The existence of Austria as a separate State, with an undisputed claim to territorial integrity and political independence, was thus solemnly and unreservedly recognized.

In signing the Moscow Declaration the four Powers, with a determination to lay the foundations of a lasting peace through the friendly co-operation and mutual assistance of free and independent States, accepted and assumed the responsibility of re-establishing a free and independent Austria.

The four-power occupation and the establishment of the Allied control system, which was meant to function in Austria until the formation of a freely elected Austrian Government recognized by the four Powers, should be interpreted solely as a temporary measure in the discharge of such res-

pensibility and in the common task of aiding the Austrian people in the restoration and democratic reconstruction of their country. Factors and circumstances of which everyone is only too aware have thwarted in this instance, as in many others, the joint pursuit of a common goal by the victorious Powers of 1945. In November 1945, free elections took place in Austria and a democratic government was established which shortly thereafter was recognized by the four occupying Powers. The four-Power occupation and the Allied control system are still in force after a lapse of seven years since the liberation of Austria at the end of the Second World War, despite the fact that Austria was never an enemy State. On the other hand, the status of some ex-enemy States of the last war was settled years ago.

The negotiations for the conclusion of an Austrian treaty, intermittently conducted by the four Powers since 1947, have hitherto failed to bring about the objectives that the four Powers had set themselves in the Moscow Declaration. The hopes of an early settlement raised by the announced results of the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Paris, in June 1949, were dimmed by subsequent events. The negotiations met with ever-increasing difficulties and eventually moved into a deadlock, which is prolonging the occupation of Austrian territory. Accord among the four Powers has failed to materialize either on the draft Treaty for the Re-establishment of an Independent and Democratic Austria or on the text of an Abbreviated Treaty for Austria, as presented by the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and France to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 13 March 1952.

Such a state of affairs constitutes a source of deep disappointment for the Austrian people, whose earnest endeavors toward the restoration of their free institutions are universally recognized. World public opinion views this situation with the utmost concern and it is the general feeling that no efforts should be spared to explore any channel or approach likely to be conducive to the full participation by Austria in the normal and peaceful relations of the community of nations and the full exercise of the powers inherent in her sovereignty.

The development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is one of the cornerstones of the United Nations and one of the proclaimed purposes and Principles of the Charter. It would be unrealistic to ignore

IN THIS ISSUE:

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

On page 9

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the fact that the primary responsibility for the matter still rests on the shoulders of the four great Powers. It is none the less true that the harmful effects of the inconclusive stage of negotiations on the Austrian settlement gives rise to a serious problem which calls for the attention of the United Nations.

The United Nations was founded as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of common objectives and for establishing conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained. It was in this spirit that the General Assembly, at its third session, adopted resolution 190 (III) of 3 November 1948, whereby an appeal was made to the Great Powers to renew their efforts to compose their differences and establish a lasting peace.

The Government of the United States of Brazil now deems it imperative that an earnest appeal be addressed by the General Assembly to the Powers signatories to the Moscow Declaration - France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - to make renewed and urgent efforts to reach an agreement on the terms of an Austrian treaty with a view to early fulfillment of their solemn pledges toward Austria. The Government of the United States of Brazil is fully confident that such an appeal by the most representative body of the United Nations will not fail to prove a valuable contribution to the solution of this problem of great importance to world peace.

NEXT MEETING OF STATE TREATY DEPUTIES PROPOSED ON SEPTEMBER 29, 1952, IN LONDON. On September 5, 1952, the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France and the United States of America delivered a note to Moscow in reply to the Soviet note on the question of a treaty for Austria.

The Western reply to the Soviet note read as follows: "The Soviet Government's recent reply suggests the withdrawal of the proposal made on March 13, 1952. This suggestion is based on four objections, namely, that it fails to provide for free elections as specified in Article 8 of the long draft of the State Treaty, that it fails to guarantee human rights and basic freedoms as specified in Article 7 of the long draft, that it fails to eliminate Nazism as specified in Article 9 of the long draft and that it fails to provide for Austrian armed forces.

"With reference to the first three of these points, it is the view of the Government of the United States that none of these provisions specified in the note of the Soviet Government are required in a simple instrument designed to terminate the prolonged occupation and to re-establish the independence of Austria.

"These points are all covered in the Austrian constitution or in Austrian legislation now in force.

"Nonetheless, appreciating the careful consideration given by the U.S.S.R. during the past five months to the proposal of March 13, 1952, and anxious, as it has been since the Moscow Declaration of 1943, to restore Austria to full independence, the Governments of Great Britain, France and

the United States propose that there be added to their proposal of March 13, 1952, Articles 7, 8 and 9 of the long draft as previously agreed upon by the four powers.

"With reference to the Soviet Government's objections to the proposal of March 13, 1952, in that it passes over the right of Austria to have its own national armed forces necessary for the defense of the country, the Governments consider that the right to maintain armed forces belongs inherently to a free and independent nation and should not have to be specifically granted to a nation never considered to have been an enemy.

"The Soviet Government, however, implies, by its reference to the long draft of the State Treaty that it wishes to place limitations upon Austria's right to have national armed forces for its self-defense. While seeing no necessity thus to limit Austrian sovereignty by agreement to terminate the occupation, the Governments would accept the addition of Article 17 of the long draft to their proposal of March 13, 1952.

"The Governments of Great Britain, France and the United States believe that the way is now clear for the conclusion of an Austrian settlement as they are prepared to accept the Soviet suggestions regarding the only points of objection to the proposal of March 13, 1952.

"The Governments are accordingly prepared for a meeting of the deputies, with the object of initialing the proposal of March 13, 1952, amended as above in accordance with the suggestions outlined in the Soviet Government's note."

Since the United States deputy will be in the chair at the forthcoming meeting, he has requested the Secretary General to issue invitations for a meeting of the four deputies in London on September 29, 1952.

AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC RALLY MARKED BY A NUMBER OF IMPRESSIVE EVENTS. The Austrian Catholic Rally of 1952 was marked by a number of impressive events which were attended by large crowds of people who had streamed into Vienna for the occasion. On September 10th the special train of Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna and Legate of Pius XII, arrived in Carinthia where he was greeted by Dr. E. Kolb, Austrian Minister of Education. After a press conference in Knittelfeld, Cardinal Innitzer continued on to Vienna where he was welcomed by President Koerner, Chancellor Leopold Figl, Vice Chancellor Adolf Schaerf, members of the Federal Government and other high dignitaries. The Cardinal Legate then went to St. Stephen's Cathedral, where he was received by Archbishop Coadjutor Dr. Joachym and pronounced the benediction after the archiepiscopal master of ceremonies had read the papal bull. On behalf of the Federal Government, Dr. Figl gave a reception at the Federal Chancellery in honor of the Cardinal Legate. On September 11, Dr. Innitzer called on President Koerner to present his credentials from Pope Pius XII as the Legate of the Holy See for the Catholic Rally. That evening, a festive ceremony inaugurating the Austrian Catholic Rally was held in Vienna's "Musikvereinssaal" under the theme "The Dignity and Liberty of Man". On the evening of the 12th, a solemn Pontifical Mass for persecuted Christians throughout

the world was held in the open at the Vienna Stadium. The mass was celebrated by Dr. Innitzer in the presence of 65,000 people. Father J.E. Mayer, in his sermon, spoke against "wanton dictatorship and the persecution of Christians." On September 13th, 60,000 young people met at the "Rathausplatz" in a giant rally which was attended by delegations from all over the world. After a number of speeches dealing with Catholic youth problems, there was a torch-light procession along the Ringstrasse to St. Stephen's Square, with 100,000 persons lining the streets. The Catholic Rally was concluded on September 14th with a solemn Pontifical Mass at the "Heldenplatz", where 150,000 people had gathered to hear Cardinal Innitzer deliver the sermon. The ceremony was held in the presence of President Koerner, Chancellor Figl, numerous members of the Government, and representatives of the Occupying Powers and of the diplomatic corps. In a message from Pope Pius XII, which was read to the assembled throngs, the Holy Father said that the Catholic Rally of 1952 should be "a signal of religious reawakening and rededication among the Austrian people."

VICE CHANCELLOR SCHAEF: "COALITION HAS FULFILLED ITS ROLE." Speaking at the rally of the Socialist Student Federation, which opened in Bad Ischl on September 5th, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, the Vice Chancellor of Austria, stated the following: "This next November our Party Congress is to be held. A glance at our program of action will suffice to show that many of the goals we set for ourselves immediately after the liberation have already been attained. When we examine the current situation of our country, which at the moment is a matter of world-wide discussion, then we are obliged to say that the coalition system has fulfilled its role. I must also say, that without a fundamental change in the world situation, there will be further need for a collaboration of the two major parties in Austria and much has to be expected of this sense of responsibility to the country."

MINISTER OF JUSTICE TSCHADEK RESIGNS: DR. JOSEF GERÖ NOMINATED. On September 16, 1952 Federal President Dr. Th. Koerner addressed a letter to Federal Chancellor Dr. Figl informing him that he accepted the resignation of Dr. Tschadek, Minister of Justice, who had served from 1949 up to now, and that he had appointed in his place Dr. Josef Gerö, President of Vienna Provincial Court.

On September 12, 1952, Austrian Minister of Justice Dr. Tschadek addressed the following letter to the Executive Committee of the Austrian Socialist Party, of which he is a member: "When I was called upon in November 1949 to assume the post of Federal Minister of Justice, I set myself two goals in addition to the necessary judicial reforms: I wanted to eliminate the hardships imposed by discriminating legislation, which after the spiritual hardships of the war and Fascism, had to be adopted, and I wanted to keep the administration of justice free from all party politics, since such political interference is contrary to the principles of a constitutional state. For me the independence of judges was an inviolable trust, and I have always protected judges and public prosecutors from being exposed to political attacks, regardless of the source of these attacks. In order to prevent

unjustified interference with the process of justice on the part of politicians, I issued a decree to the effect that all political interventions were to be recorded; I was thus able to achieve a sharp decline in the number of such interventions. It goes without saying that I have always defended the independence of the courts against the interference of foreign powers. Nevertheless, I have the impression that the fact that a party man heads the Ministry of Justice is being used more and more to cast doubt upon the objectivity of courts and judges, although the fair and honest critic will not share such a conclusion. In almost all countries, the Ministry of Justice is headed by a party man, inasmuch as such a ministry has the duty to assure an independent administration of justice based on modern statutes, a smoothly functioning judicial system and the humane execution of sentences. It is therefore the judicial policy and not the judiciary which the Ministry of Justice is called upon to direct. The major legislative tasks have been fulfilled. A more far-reaching reform program, which has already been conscientiously drawn up, has no chance of being adopted in this last year before the elections. Moreover, there is the danger that precisely in an election year the administration of justice will be drawn more and more into the political struggle. This may seriously impair the principle of the constitutional state and of democracy. For this reason, I feel that it would be advisable, for the balance of Parliament's legislative period, to entrust the direction of the Ministry of Justice to an expert without party affiliation. I therefore place my post as Minister of Justice at the disposal of the party, and request permission to hand in my resignation."

The Socialist Executive Committee discussed in detail Dr. Tschadek's request to be relieved from his post, and finally decided to accept it in deference to the reasons he cited. The Committee also expressed its thanks to Dr. Tschadek for his great accomplishments during his tenure as Minister of Justice, as well as for his courageous defense of the independent administration of justice.

The new Minister of Justice Dr. Josef Gero had served in this post already from 1945 to 1949 as a Minister without party affiliation. He became judge in 1926 at the District Court in Baden, was in the same year appointed as Public Prosecutor of Wiener Neustadt and was transferred in 1929 to the office of Public Prosecutor of Vienna, where he successively held a number of posts. In 1934 he was called into the Department of Justice, where he worked in the Office of Personnel and in the Office for Criminal Cases. In 1938 he was arrested by the German Secret Police and held in the concentration camps of Buchenwald and Dachau.

FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER OPENS CONFERENCE OF AUSTRIANS LIVING ABROAD. On September 11, in Dornbirn, Vorarlberg, Dr. Karl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister, opened the first Conference of Austrians living abroad. The purpose of the conference was to unite the Austrians who live abroad in a single, all-inclusive organization, the creation of which was unanimously approved. The Foreign Minister declared: "It is not Austria's ambition to be represented abroad by the power of the state. Our wish consists,

rather, in drawing the attention of the world to the fact that even in a small country such as ours, an energetic population with a strong cultural tradition knows how to solve its problems and to distribute honorably the fruit of its labor." Addressing himself to the Austrians abroad, Dr. Gruber continued: "I am aware of the problems you have to contend with abroad, and of the fact that these problems are not yet completely overcome. I know that the Austrian abroad always has in his knapsack some of the ideologies and troubles which prevailed in Austria at the time of his emigration. This, however, often leads to various notions of the conditions which prevail in Austria today. Without wishing to lay any reproach before you, I should still like to warn you against making much of problems we have long since left behind us. New problems have since arisen. But even to these new sources of friction, not too much importance should be attached. Even though our newspapers often give the impression that we are busy bashing each other's skulls in, you can believe me that we are far from such a state. The history of national cooperation since 1945 has given rise to a new national consciousness which makes it possible for us to maintain both order and harmony in the country. Please convey to your countrymen abroad the impression that in Austria a new spirit of reconstruction and constructive cooperation prevails. We do not regard this joining together of Austrians abroad as the setting up of a 'foreign body' in another state. What Austria wishes to see is the fulfillment of duties and obligations to the host country, but at the same time a living consciousness of the homeland and the nurturing of a genuine patriotism. Relations between peoples are not built upon visits of state and diplomatic notes alone. The important thing to acquire is a feeling of mutual respect. In all my visits abroad I have found everywhere that Austrians are held in esteem, that they are considered friendly and cooperative, and that they perform useful services toward the building up of their adopted countries. If proper use is made of this position occupied by Austrians abroad, Austria has gained an enormous capital as a result of this new association. The Austrian Government fully appreciates the importance of the founding of this organization and assures you of its fullest support."

NEW ENVOYS FROM CANADA AND AFGHANISTAN PRESENT CREDENTIALS IN VIENNA. On September 8 the President of Austria, Dr. Theodor Koerner, received Gen. Assadollah Khan Seray, the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Afghanistan, for the presentation of his credentials. The following day the President received Ambassador Victor Dore, the newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Canada, who was accompanied by Commercial Counselor Lamontagne. Both envoys were greeted by a guard of honor, of the Vienna Police Force. Foreign Minister Gruber and Cabinet Director Klastersky joined the conversations afterwards.

"BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP" OPENED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA. On September 6 a new bridge across the River Mur was opened, between Austria and Yugoslavia. The ceremonies were presided over by Chancellor Figl; Field Marshal Sir William Slim, chief of the British Imperial General Staff; Sir Harold Caccia, the British High Commissioner and Ambassador to Austria; Lynptscho Arsof, the Yugoslav Minister of Industry and Public Works; and Dr. Fritz Bock, Austrian Undersecretary in the Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction.

In an address, Dr. Figl declared: "The fact that the friendship between Austria and Yugoslavia is now further crowned by the friendship of Great Britain can serve as an example to all. By the building of this bridge across the Mur, an illustration is provided of what can be achieved by the friendly cooperation between nations. This bridge is destined to serve as a symbol of the eternal friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Austria. In this spirit we dedicate it to its purpose." Field Marshall Sir William Slim observed: "This bridge is of particular significance: for one pylon was built by Yugoslavia, the other by Austria and the bridge itself by British soldiers. The British Army is proud to have been able to contribute its share of work to this bridge of peace. I think this bridge can well be called 'The Bridge of the Three Friends'."

Yugoslav Minister Arsof remarked: "The relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are growing more friendly from day to day. As a result of this, an atmosphere is being created which is of importance not merely to these two nations, but also to the security of this part of the world in general. Yugoslavia is convinced that the relations between Austria and Yugoslavia will always be friendly and sincere."

INTERNATIONAL MAYOR'S CONFERENCE IN INNSBRUCK WELCOMED BY CHANCELLOR FIGL AND FOREIGN MINISTER GRUBER. On September 11 Foreign Minister Karl Gruber welcomed the 5th Congress of the "International Mayors' Union for German-French Understanding and Cooperation" on behalf of the Austrian Government. Speaking on European cooperation, Dr. Gruber said that the key to the unification of Europe was an understanding between France and Germany. He then addressed an appeal to the youth of Europe, enjoining them to work enthusiastically for the unification of the continent and for the establishment of a common European home. Chancellor Figl sent the following telegram to the congress: "I know that international understanding will receive impetus from your deliberations in Innsbruck. In your communities, you will change the narrow and restricted local outlook of your citizens into a broad vision of a European community of nations, thus preparing them to become true citizens of a European federation. By remaining true to your historic mission, you are aiding your fellow citizens on the road to peace, freedom and well-being." The congress was attended by 35 French and 48 German delegates, in addition to 75 representatives of French and 49 representatives of German youth organizations. Eugen Wyler, a well-known Swiss writer, presided.

SENATOR TOM CONNALLY VISITS VIENNA. The chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the United States Senate, Sen. Tom Connally, arrived in Vienna on a visit on September 8, 1952. Arriving in the company of U.S. Ambassador L.E. Thompson, he was received by Chancellor Figl, Vice Chancellor Schaerf and Foreign Minister Gruber. Senator Connally discussed political and economic problems of Austria with the three statesmen. He manifested his great interest in these problems and said that the people and the Government of the United States were following with great sympathy the reconstruction of Austria, and that they wished Austria success in the reattainment of her freedom from the bottom of their hearts.

SOVIETS DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT VIENNA KIDNAPPING.

It was reported in "Das Kleine Volksblatt" on September 5 that following the recent "kidnapping" of Walter Bittner, Vienna magistrate, from Wallensteinplatz, officers appeared from the local Soviet command and declared that the seizure by persons wearing Soviet military uniform had been the act of either provocateurs or deserters. On September 3, the watchman who had been present at the kidnapping was called before the Soviet military authorities and reprimanded for not having made any use of his side-arms. The "Volksblatt" article continues: "The basic fact of the matter is that all these problems would be eliminated and done with if the Russians would indicate their readiness to carry out warranted arrests of civilians only jointly with the Austrian police. If the Russians really believe that the repeated seizures which have been made in Vienna by persons wearing Russian military uniform and with the aid of automobiles bearing Soviet markings have been the work of 'provocateurs' or 'deserters' — well, then, Austria is naturally not interested in protecting such criminals."

"EUROPE TRAIN" STOPS IN VIENNA. The "Europe Train", with its seven blue-and-silver coaches shows one of the most effective exhibitions of the work and importance of the E.R.P. Its purpose is the advancement of international cooperation. The exhibit was opened by the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Leopold Figl, on September 11, at the main customs depot. Prior to its arrival in Austria, the train had traveled through Germany, Norway, Denmark, France, Italy and Trieste, in the course of which it was visited by some five million persons. It crossed into Austria on July 18 and visited Klagenfurt, in the Province of Carinthia; Graz, in Styria; Innsbruck, in Tyrol; and Linz, in Upper Austria; and during this phase of the tour it had 339,000 visitors. A feature of the train was the "Europe Telephone", with miniature booths, over which members of the Austrian Government answered political questions. Open-air movies were also shown which depicted the creation of a market for European production, as well as the reconstruction work in Austria.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON TOURISM HELD IN AUSTRIA.

Last September third, in Innsbruck, Tyrol, the 4th Congress of the Interparliamentary Union for Tourism was opened by

Deputy Josef Fink, representing the President of the Nationalrat (Lower Chamber of Parliament). In his opening address, Dr. Fink called attention to the international brotherhood and spirit of reconciliation which is fostered by tourism, declaring that it was the duty of the congress delegates to act as the unofficial ambassadors and purveyors of European culture and European spirit. Represented at the congress, besides Austria, were Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco and Switzerland. President Marck of Belgium, expressed thanks for the invitation extended by the City of Innsbruck, which he spoke of as "a pearl on the banks of the River Inn". He stressed the fact that other countries had been following Austria's efforts to foster tourism with great interest and had accepted Austria into the Union with open arms.

MEMBERS OF ITALIAN PARLIAMENT VISIT AUSTRIA.

On September 8, Vice President Chiostergi of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and a number of other members of the Italian Parliament arrived in Austria where they were welcomed by Federal President Koerner, Nationalrat President Leopold Kunschak and Foreign Minister Karl Gruber. During a reception given in their honor, the Italian legislators said that all nations must work toward the goal of European union, adding that they hoped full sovereignty would soon be restored to Austria.

NEW SHIPS PLACED INTO SERVICE ON THE DANUBE.

It was recently announced that three more ships have been placed into service on the Danube. These are the last three of the twelve newly-built 1000-ton barges which have been added to the river fleet. This completes the first dozen barges built by the "Oesterreichische Bundesschiffahrt" (Austrian Federal Shipping Company). In addition, the tugboats "Dr. Karl Renner" (named in honor of the late President of Austria — Ed.) and "Ostarrichi", as well as the two newly-built low-water tugboats "Kastor" and "Pollux" have likewise been placed into service. Present shipbuilding plans call for the annual construction of nine barges.

AUSTRIAN PROTESTANTS WELCOME GOOD RELATIONS WITH STATE.

Gerhard May, the Protestant Bishop of Vienna, recently wrote an article in the publication "Christ und Welt", in which he revealed that the number of Protestants in Austria amounted to only 6% of the total population, since the great Baroque period had made Catholicism the dominant spiritual force in the country. In the Tyrol, the Protestants represented 1% of the population, in Salzburg 4%, in Carinthia and Upper Austria, about 10%. The Protestant Church in Austria has 141 congregations, with 300 branch congregations, 1000 pulpits and 5000 centers of religious instruction. Their combined membership is 416,000. Ninety-five per cent of the congregations are Lutheran, the others belong to the Reformed Church. The 240 pastors and vicars are hardly enough to minister satisfactorily to the spiritual needs of the congregations. The Bishop indicated that the relationship between the Church and the State has, from the juridical point of view, been highly unsatisfactory ever since the

Nazis seriously infringed upon the Protestant Charter — the Magna Carta of the Lutherans. A new covenant is now made dependent upon the conclusion of a new concordat. But in actual practice, the relationship between the State and the Protestant Church was a flexible one, both sides being well disposed toward each other and showing understanding and loyalty for each other's needs and possibilities. Of especial importance is only the fact that the freedom to preach and practice the Protestant faith remain inviolable, as up to now, and that the State continue to recognize such freedom as a factor of positive value in public life.

M.E.C. HAS GRANTED 215,000,000 SCHILLINGS FOR AUSTRIAN HOTEL INDUSTRY. Up to June 30, 1952, a total of 780 E.R.P. credits have been granted Austria's tourist industry for hotel modernization and the expansion or repair of sanitary facilities. The Mission for Economic Cooperation (M.E.C.) has already released some 177,000,000 schillings for this specific purpose. The total sum released to date by the M.E.C., for the hotel industry, including funds for new hotel construction, is 215,000,000 schillings. These funds made possible the construction of 27 ski lifts and aerial railways, and the addition of some 27,000 sleeping accommodations for foreign tourists. An additional 70,000,000 schillings have been requested this year for the continuation of other projects intended to improve and expand tourist facilities. M.E.C. authorities have indicated that 25,000,000 of this sum may be forthcoming. Eight million schillings have already been released. According to reliable estimates of the funds still required to repair war-damaged hotel and boarding-house facilities, one and a half billion schillings are still needed (1950 price basis).

AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIALISTS AND CORPORATION DIRECTORS TO CONFER IN SALZBURG. From October 13 to 24 a conference is to be held at the Institute for Economic Advancement in Salzburg in which five prominent American economists and approximately 160 Austrian industrialists will take part. The two weeks' conference is being sponsored by the Austrian Industrialists' Association, with the co-sponsorship of the Austrian Productivity Center, and will take up problems of production, costs and industrial organization.

44,478 ACRES OF NEW TIMBERLAND IN AUSTRIA'S REFORESTATION PROGRAM. In a report just issued by the Austrian Bureau of Forestry which deals with the provinces of Lower Austria, Burgenland and Vienna, it is stated that the 1945 timberland shortage of 44,478 acres (18,000 hectares) was currently being replenished in a reforestation program which involves 27 nurseries with a total area of 85 acres (35 hectares). These nurseries, which cost a total of 1,700,000 schillings per year, yield 15 million seedlings annually. In order to save expenses, the young trees are grown in the open air, and it is said that as the result of the favorable combination of various types of trees, the climate in the Marchfeld, Vienna Basin and Neusiedler Lake regions has improved. As a precaution against forest fires, 95 per cent of which result from flying sparks and carelessness,

firebreaks have been cut and the inflammable soil cover has been cleared for about ten meters on either side of forest trails. To prevent sparks from sifting through, "foliage girdles" have been planted along the railroad tracks.

AUSTRIAN TOURISM SHOWS RISING INFLUX. The Bureau of Statistics of the City of Vienna has reported that during the month of July a total of 16,604 foreign tourists visited Vienna. Of these visitors, 2455 were from the United States, 1997 from Italy, 1895 from Switzerland, 47 from Hungary, 43 from Czechoslovakia and 16 from Poland. In Upper Austria the influx of vacationists during July underwent an increase of approximately 4500 persons, a particular rise being noted in the Salzkammergut resorts. The total number of vacationists who stayed in Upper Austria during the course of July was 62,035. Most of the hotels charge less than 60 schillings for room and board accommodations.

WORLD ALPINISTS MEET IN AUSTRIA. The "Union Internationale des Associations d'Alpinisme" held its general assembly in Zell-am-See (Salzburg), Austria, from September 6 to the 12th. The international group, which holds a general assembly every year, represents 800,000 members. This year's annual meeting was called for the purpose of standardizing mountain-climbing activities, arrange for mountain lodge facilities and publicize any technical innovations relating to Alpinism.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM PLANNED FOR AUSTRIAN CITIES. At the present time the Austrian Post Office is carrying out experiments concerning the introduction of a wireless telephone system in the cities of Austria. In particular it is planned to equip fire-fighting and ambulance services with small transmitting and receiving sets. In addition to this it is planned that the major cities of Austria should be connected with each other by a wireless telephone network, since the cost would amount to only half of the cost of the cable lines in use. Experiments along these lines are being carried out between Linz, in Upper Austria, and Salzburg, in the province of the same name. It will also be possible to use this network of ultrashort-wave transmitters to link Austria's provincial capitals for radio and television broadcasts.

41-50% OF AUSTRIA'S HEMP REQUIREMENTS COVERED BY DOMESTIC CROP. This year's Austrian hemp crop is expected to be above average, both in quantity and quality. Exceptionally high grades will be available. The yield per acre has been estimated at approximately 15-20 tons of raw hemp. Inasmuch as close to 2,500 acres were sown in 1952, a total yield of some 15,000 to 20,000 tons is expected. This production would cover 41-50% of the country's requirements. At the present time, Austria possesses three hemp-roasting plants with a total capacity of 9,700 tons; this capacity is adequate to handle the yield from about 35,000 acres.

VIENNA NOW 22nd LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD. According to the recently issued West German Statistical Yearbook, Vienna, with its 1,760,784 inhabitants, stands twenty-second in size among the cities of the world. The largest city in the world is New York.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT OPENS EXHIBITION IN WIENER NEUSTADT. At the end of last month, Dr. Theodore Koerner, President of Austria, formally opened the Wiener Neustadt Exhibition, which was designed to call the world's attention to the rebuilding of this war-shattered city. The President declared: "Wiener Neustadt suffered unspeakable damage during the war. Its reconstruction, signs of which are apparent in every street and on every square of the city, is now to be accorded special recognition in the form of a great exhibition. We want this exhibition to show the world that Wiener Neustadt survived this most trying period in its centuries of history thanks to the diligent work of its inhabitants, and to their skill in industry and in the arts and crafts."

AUSTRIA'S HISTORICAL ROLE AS CULTURAL MEDIATOR CITED BY FOREIGN MINISTER. Delivering the first lecture in the International University series at the University of Vienna, on the subject of "Austria's Position as a Cultural Link Between Nations," Dr. Karl Gruber, Austrian Foreign Minister, said: "Austria's position is to be explained by the history and tradition of the country. If it was not always possible to maintain a feeling of harmony and mutual affinity among all the nations which constituted the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Austria of today is surely the least to blame. This is a matter of which historians might well make a study. In connection with the efforts which are being made nowadays to draw the nations of the world together in closer understanding, very good use could be made of Austria's rich experience along these lines. Austria's geographical location, at the crossroads of various cultural spheres and linguistic groups, has made her predestined for this task. The problem lies in the difference between the form of Constitution prevailing in our country and the forms prevailing in the countries of our Eastern neighbors. This is not to say we shall not maintain our cultural relations with Eastern Europe; we must only take care that they are not utilized as a pretext for political infiltration."

"Politics do not reach as deeply into the ordinary forms of human life and behavior as we often believe. It must be our principle never to give in to racial hysteria or to allow political resentments to cause us to underestimate the achievements of others. Today it is quite possible to maintain the cultural ties in Europe, which in turn have their influence upon the entire world. This possibility lies in the fact that a nation with Austria's geographical position and its historical past may rightfully claim to play a role as a bridge between different cultures."

CULTURAL PROGRAM FEATURED DURING AUSTRIAN CATHOLIC RALLY. A feature of the Austrian Catholic Rally, held between September 11 and September 14, was the presentation by the Vienna State Opera of Honegger's "Johanna auf dem Scheiterhaufen", as well as a revival of Pfitzner's "Palestrina", while the Burgtheater presented

T.S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral". The long-awaited German rendition of Christopher Fry's play, "A Sleep of Prisoners", created an artistic sensation at its recent premiere in Graz, with Ewald Balser and Albin Skoda. Two new theatre groups owe their debut to the Catholic Rally, namely, the Arenabuehne, which presented "Selig sind die Verfolgten" ("Blessed are the Persecuted"), by Tony van Eyck, and the Eszterhazy Palace Theatre Group, which gave a performance of Paul Claudel's "Le Partage de Midi". The "Theater am Parkring" group opened on September 6 with "Gottes Utopia" ("God's Utopia").

In the art galleries, the Albertina showed an exhibit of modern religious graphic arts; the Liechtenstein Galleries presented a collection of the works of contemporary artists; on exhibit in the Academy of Applied Arts was a collection entitled "Old Religious Art" (prepared by the Bureau of Historic Records); while the National Library had prepared an exhibit entitled "Occidental Book Painting". In the Scottish Monastery of the Diocesan Museum there was a philatelic exhibit entitled "The Christian World in Postage Stamps". The Diocesan Commission for Religious Music offered an exhibit of "Catholic Church Music in Austria since 1945" at the Augustine Monastery in Vienna.

"PORGY AND BESS" GETS OVATION IN VIENNA. On September 7, in the Vienna Volksoper, George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess" was performed for the first time in Austria, with the original cast. Alexander Smallens proved, by his direction, that he is a first-rate conductor, and he received, with his 65 Negro members of the cast, a dozen curtain calls when the curtain rang down after the three acts into which the folk opera had been compressed. The excellent set designs were the work of Wolfgang Roth. William Warfield, as the lame beggar Porgy, performed a gripping portrait of life, while Leontyne Price, in the role of Bessie, carried the audience away. The premiere was attended by the Austrian President, Dr. Theodor Koerner, the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Leopold Figl, a number of the members of the Government, numerous deputies from the lower House (Nationalrat) top bracket government officials and the leading representatives of Vienna's art and music circles. Following the performance U.S. Ambassador L.E. Thompson, gave a reception in the Bristol Hotel.

MANY RADIO STATIONS ABROAD RELAYED SALZBURG FESTIVAL BROADCASTS. In addition to the Austrian Red-White-Red radio network, the Ravag Station, the Alpenland network and the local stations of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, 75 foreign radio stations broadcast the performance of "Die Liebe der Danae" from the Salzburg Festival. "The Marriage of Figaro" was relayed by 68 stations and "The Magic Flute" by 65. On the average, some 40 to 45 foreign stations were permanently tuned in and carried the Festival broadcasts. Stations from all over Europe, with the exception of the People's Democracies in Eastern Europe, Greece, Spain and Turkey, relayed the network programs. For the first time since 1948, Yugoslavia also carried the broad-

casts. Also tuned in for the first time were the South African radio network and Radio Rabat in Morocco. The most extensive radio coverage was provided by the Radio Diffusion Francaise with 17 stations, the Radio Italiana with 14 stations, the German networks and the U.S. Armed Forces Radio in Germany and Austria.

WORLD CONGRESS OF PHYSICIANS MEETS IN AUSTRIA.

Early in September, the 1952 World Congress of Physicians, which the van Swieten Society organizes every year in the Festival City, opened at the Festspielhaus in Salzburg. Delegates expressed the hope that the Austrian school of medicine would enter into a new golden age. Dr. Demuth, President of the Austrian Chamber of Physicians, said that the new approach to social welfare would have to take into account the basic fact that the development of modern medicine has made it imperative for physicians to concern themselves with the cost of medical care, and that for the sick and ailing even the very best was none too good. There was also an extensive pharmaceutical display during the congress.

600 JOURNALISTS ATTENDED SALZBURG FESTIVAL.

The record number of 600 newspapermen, both Austrian and foreign, attended this year's Salzburg Festival Performances. No less than 150 saw the general rehearsal and world premiere of Richard Strauss' opera "Die Liebe der Danae".

VIENNA "KUNSTLERHAUS" TO SHOW TEN COLLECTIONS THIS FALL.

Ten collections are to be shown at the Vienna "Kuenstlerhaus" during the fall season, which began early in September. The exhibit, embracing in all five hundred paintings, and which had been arranged by Rudolf Heinz Keppel, Member of the Austrian Academy of Art, was opened by Dr. Ernst Kolb, Minister of Education. The paintings shown include works by Ferdinand Brunnér, a highly impressive landscape artist; Max Poosch-Gablenz, a fine painter of frescoes; Alexander Rothaug, the creator of innumerable portraits of women; Karl Scholz, whose subjects are drawn from the folk tales of Romanticism; Simony, a painter of animals; and Alfred Hagel. Quite a sensation has been created by the mountain landscapes of Herbert Pass, and also by the works of Viktor Pipal. Liesl Bareuther offers some excellent studies of Venice, and a still-life of flowers. Rudolph Pleban presents a decorative painting entitled "Harvest", and another one of moody reminiscence called "Old Danube". Then there are Karl Zecho's Danube landscapes, charged with life and vigor. Ernst Ricek presents some dazzling Finnish landscapes. And also to be seen is a work of modern sculpture entitled "Mother and Child" by Hans Knesl, while Heinz Satzinger is represented by "The Outlaws" and "Ecce Homo".

BAROQUE MUSIC IN VIENNA DURING COMING SEASON.

During the coming season, the Vienna "Konzerthausgesellschaft" is planning to organize, in addition to its program of contemporary music, a series of concerts dedicated to the music of the Baroque Period. This series of seven concerts will include performances of Bach's "Art of the Fugue",

choral works by Heinrich Schütz and J.J. Fux, as well as a number of works by Bach, Vivaldi and Haendel. In March, Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" and Monteverdi's "Tancred and Clorinda" are to be performed under Paul Sacher.

KOKOSCHKA'S "ORPHEUS" PRESENTED IN CONCERT FORM FOR THE FIRST TIME.

During the musical events of the 8th European Forum at Alpach, characteristic scenes from the opera "Orpheus and Eurydice", by Oskar Kokoschka and Ernst Krenek, were presented in concert form. Ernst Krenek made the selection and Prof. H. Redlich of Cambridge directed the performance from the piano. Critics regarded the performance as a significant advance in the field of modern musical stage.

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AUSTRIANS HOLD WORLD BOOK-READING RECORD.

In a recent statistical survey of reading habits, the German association of factory and office lending libraries found that the Austrian people are the world's most assiduous readers of books. The average Austrian borrows some 58 books a year. Twenty-eight out of every one hundred Austrians may be regarded as constant readers, as compared to ten in the United States.

AUSTRIAN ENTRIES WIN FIVE MEDALS IN POSTER CONTEST.

A poster contest was held this year in Rimini, Italy, as part of the 4th International Fair held in that city at the end of August. The competition was open to entries from all European vacation countries. The prize-winning winter poster "Styria", which received a gold medal, shows a snow man in exaggerated dimensions next to a woman skier, with the beautiful landscape of Bad Aussee in the background. This poster was designed by Prof. Tuerk of Graz. The winner of the gold medal for the best summer poster (which represented a musical procession with a lake-and-mountain background) was Hermann Kosel of Vienna. Two other Austrian posters received a silver and a bronze medal, respectively.

GOOD SEASON IN STORE AT VIENNA STATE OPERA.

An examination of the program for the opening weeks of the 1952-53 season at the Vienna State Opera and a look at the roster of newly engaged artists give the impression that the season will be a successful one indeed (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION Bulletin V/15 of August 16, 1952). Included on the program are "The Magic Flute", "La Forza del Destino", "Rosenkavalier", "Il Trovatore", "The Rake's Progress", "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg" (Clemens Kraus, conducting), "Rigoletto", "Ariadne", "Homerische Symphonie", "Aida", "Joan of Arc", "Figaro" and "Pales-trina".

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

Published by the Austrian Trade Delegate
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DEAR READER:

The Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate has been, and still is, trying to contact as many American firms as possible which are interested in Austrian merchandise. Many American firms have written to us, and inquiries have come in from places outside this country as far away as India, Cuba, Brazil, and Peru. While we are glad to see our Trade Bulletin meet with interest in such far-away places, we still believe that our primary task is to improve American-Austrian trade relations. You, our American friends, can help us to do so.

Our files contain the names of many American firms which are the agents, representatives, or business friends of Austrian firms. We are keeping these lists, because we receive many requests from American firms for the names of American importers of Austrian goods. Although we are doing our best to supply such names to American inquirers, we sometimes encounter difficulties in connection with specific items for which there is a demand (as letters to our office demonstrate). In most cases these inquiries are urgent, and there is no time to refer the inquiry back to Austria.

For this reason, we would like to know more about those of our American friends who are already importing goods from Austria. Please write to us and give us your name and address, telling us what you are importing. Also, advise whether we can do anything to help you. But mainly, we want to have your name on record with us. We should like to be in a position to supply information to all bona fide traders in Austrian merchandise, if and when urgent inquiries are received from retailers or from the public.

Thank you.

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FAMOUS EUMIG CAMERA NOW AVAILABLE. What experts declare to be the "most advanced movie camera for private use" has arrived from Austria and is now on sale in this country. It is the "Eumig Double 8" Movie Camera, featuring a built-in "electric eye" for automatic exposure control and light measuring. A high precision clockwork mechanism allows shooting of up to 8 feet of film without re-winding. The

speed of the Austrian Eumig Camera can be set at 8 frames per second, 16 frames per second, or 24 frames per second for slow motion. The film movement inside the camera is adjustable for normal operation, for continuous self-running, and for single frame exposure. Featuring an f-1.9 color-corrected lens, the Eumig Camera permits picture taking even in poor light. A film footage meter assures accurate measuring of film footage used. The full-frame view finder is exactly matched to the operating lens. Available with the camera is a beautiful leather case, with a hinged panel and a side opening permitting easy access to the winding key, film release, and footage and speed indicators. Inquiries as to the exclusive factory representative in the United States should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York. (1297)

SPERRSCHILLING REGULATIONS CLARIFIED. The Austrian Bankers Association has clarified the present regulations regarding the use of "Sperrschillinge" (blocked schilling accounts). Blocked schilling accounts, (regulated by paragraph 20, Sect. 3 of the Austrian Foreign Currency Law of July 25, 1946) in the name of a non-resident or alien, can not generally be used for payments, but only for certain transactions, most of which need the authorization of the Austrian National Bank. Regarding the utilization of "Sperrschillinge" for the payment of personal expenses of the individual in whose name the account is kept, during travel in Austria, the regulations provide that such individual may withdraw up to 1,500 schillings per week and per person (including relatives and servants accompanying him) without requiring a special permission. Should larger amounts be needed, a permit from the Austrian National Bank is necessary. In addition to the regular blocked schilling accounts there also exist "blocked schilling savings accounts" to which the same regulations apply. The same interest is being paid on all "Sperrschilling" accounts as on regular schilling accounts. The interest paid since August 7, 1952, is one percent for regular blocked schilling accounts, and four percent for blocked schilling savings accounts. More detailed information is available at the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate, 31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

NEW AUSTRIAN HUNTING RIFLES ARE HERE. The representative in this country for Austria's famous Mannlicher-Schoenauer hunting rifles has advised the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate that the Mannlicher-Schoenauer rifle, model 1952, has now arrived in this country and is available for sale; the same is true of the 1952 model of the Mannlicher-Schoenauer big game rifle. Inquiries to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States, 21 East 69th Street, New York City, will immediately be relayed to the Mannlicher-Schoenauer representative in this country. Please refer to No. 1302.

NEW REGULATIONS REGARDING COAL IMPORTS INTO AUSTRIA. The Austrian Ministry of Trade and Reconstruction has announced that, as of September 1, Austrian indi-

viduals or private firms may again import coal under regulations which have recently been established. After the end of the war, the drastic shortage of coal and the need to ration all fuels made it necessary to create a central organization for such imports. Some time later, Austria's six largest consumers of coal, (Austrian Federal Railways, Vienna Gasworks, Vereinigte Oesterr. Eisen- u. Stahlwerke, Oesterreichische Alpine-Montangesellschaft, Schoeller Bleckmann A.G. and Gebr. Boehler & Co.) were authorized to import coal through their own import companies. All other imports were handled through a cooperative import firm of private coal dealers. Now that the coal shortage has been overcome, the Austrian Government has also re-established free trade in coal under the general laws now in effect.

WOODEN COMPACTS FROM AUSTRIA. Fashionable new compacts made of wood are being offered by an Austrian firm. The new compacts feature bevel-edged mirrors, and are available in several sizes and a variety of designs, including inlaid-like peasant scenes, and others. Inquiries should be addressed to the Office of the Austrian Trade Delegate in New York. (1307)



Austrian Hand Loomed Decorative Design (1300)

1000 DIFFERENT TYPES OF BALL BEARINGS. Austria's famous Steyr-Daimler-Puch plant is manufacturing ball and roller bearings of approximately one thousand different types.



Austrian Ceramics: "Doe with Butterfly" (1299)

The Austrian plant is reported to be exporting more than 60% of its total production everywhere in Europe, as well as to Latin America, South Africa and India. Steyr-Daimler-Puch also manufactures the Mannlicher-Schoenauer hunting rifles mentioned in another item of this issue, and also measuring and machine tools.

AUSTRIAN POCKET KNIVES IN THE UNITED STATES. Austrian pocket knives are conquering new markets. Recent reports indicate that Austrian manufacturers have even broken into the highly competitive German market. Large orders were also placed by U.S. importers.

AUSTRIAN PHOTO-ELECTRIC LOCK DEvised. An Austrian inventor has developed a photo-electric device to operate locks and door openers by means of a light beam such as, for instance, projects from the headlight or the spotlight of an automobile. According to the inventor, the 100% fool-proof gadget works with a photo-electric cell together with oscillating diaphragms. One advantage of the new device is that it operates on a predetermined light frequency only. The owner of an automobile who installs the photo-electric cell device on his garage door adjusts the cell to the specific light frequency of a light on his car, with the result that his garage door will not open if other lights are projected on it. (1308)

SPECTACLES WITH REFLECTING MIRROR FROM AUSTRIA. An Austrian inventor has developed "Periscope" spectacles. The new device is based on the same principle as ordinary eye-glasses, but mirrors are attached which make it possible to view scenes ahead, even though there might be an obstacle at the normal eye level. Reports indicate that the new reflex spectacles are easily adaptable to most production methods. (1309)

TISSUE FOR CARBON PAPER MANUFACTURERS AVAILABLE. One of Austria's numerous paper mills is specializing in tissue paper used in the manufacture of carbon paper. Its leading article is the very lightest of all tissue papers, i.e., the 10-gram grade. A large part of the paper mill's output of tissue paper is exported, including such areas as the United States, Scandinavia, Turkey, India and many other Western European nations. (1311)

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FROM THE AUSTRIAN MACHINERY INDUSTRY. The manufacturers of machinery for the food and beverage industries are negotiating export contracts with countries of the Near and Middle East.

Exports of truck chassis from Austria to Western Germany have come to a standstill owing to the protective tariff barrier in Germany.

Lathes of Austrian make have been introduced in many countries, and negotiations are at present under way with interested firms in the United States.

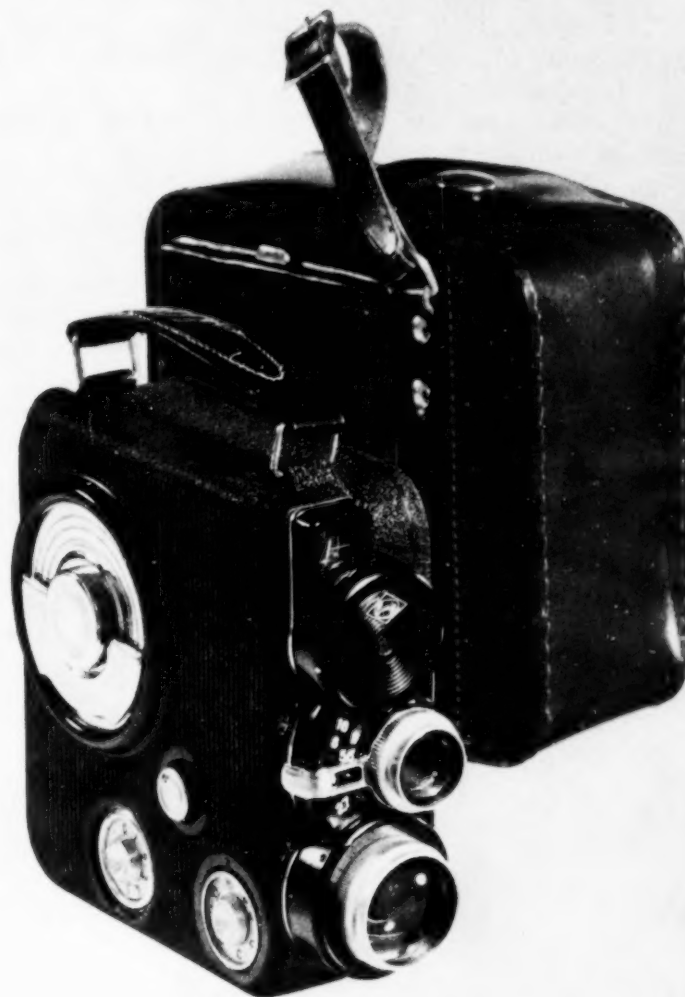
A new chain conveyor for the mining industry manufactured by one of Austria's leading steel mills has found much interest abroad. Negotiations are being conducted with British firms.

Combustion engines from Austria are continuing to find a ready market in many countries, including the Near East. The number of representatives and sales agents in the Near East for these Austrian manufacturers is increasing steadily.

AUSTRIAN ALUMINUM. Austria's Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke at Ranshofen have for many months been working at full capacity. The annual production of raw aluminum for 1952 is expected to be slightly below 36,000 tons, as compared with 21,500 tons last year. A considerable part of the Austrian aluminum production is being exported, but more and more attention is also being given to Austria's semi-manufacturing industry. According to recent reports, experts at Ranshofen hope that it will be possible to continue operations during the winter at a high level, and that power restrictions which hampered Austria's aluminum production during the winter of last year will not be necessary to the same extent.

ARTIFICIAL PLASTIC TEETH FROM AUSTRIA. Two-thirds of Austria's output of artificial plastic teeth are ex-

ported, mainly to France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Egypt and Pakistan. Although the basic raw material for Austria's artificial teeth industry must be imported, such imports were found to be highly profitable in that the finished product enabled Austria to obtain badly needed foreign currency. The leading Austrian factory in this field recently reported that its artificial plastic teeth are now almost unbreakable, and that a breaking strength of up to 2,500 kg/cm. has been reached. The Austrian Public Health Service has approved the use of the new dentures. (1310)



Famous Austrian Movie Camera (see story in this issue)

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1287 - offers pictures and other moldings in various designs and colors; recognized best quality;
- 1288 - offers to export, direct or through an agent, folding boats, including racing type, and paddles;
- 1289 - offers to export, direct or through an agent, Gablonz jewelry valued at 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 schillings yearly;

- 1291 - large Austrian manufacturer of electric measuring instruments offers the following: precision ammeters, precision wattmeters, laboratory-standard-wattmeters, lightspot galvanometers, precision millivoltmeters, precision ohmmeters, standard resistances, decade resistance boxes, precision voltmeters, vacuum-tube voltmeters, output meters, temperature gauges, dial testers, cable test bridges, giga-ohmmeters, multi-range test sets, high precision potentiometers, potentiometer measuring tables, industrial test sets, switch-board accessories etc.;
- 1292 - offers fashionable knitted wool dresses in a wide variety of designs and colors;
- 1293 - offers "rum ether" for the manufacture of essences; sugar color for soft drink manufacturing and the candy industry;
- 1294 - offers garlic pellets for dietary use, completely odorless, in bulk or packed;
- 1295 - offers insecticide, "Gamexan" tablets or in bulk;
- 1290 - offers dolls in various sizes;
- 1296 - Austrian manufacturer of cotton and linen prints and cotton sports handkerchiefs seeks representation or sales outlet;
- 1298 - Austrian manufacturer of cotton and rayon prints, printed scarfs and neckties seeks representation;
- 1301 - offers Austrian (wood-working) planes, including iron fitting into Stanley planes;
- 1303 - offers on an outright sales basis 10,000 medicinal ampules yearly;
- 1304 - offers patents, processes, techniques and services to an American firm for the production of "Gertos" dietetic salt, composed of a mixture of fruit salts and utilized as a substitute for ordinary salt;
- 1305 - offers for use by an American firm patents, processes, techniques and services for the manufacture of clocks used in time-controlled switches;
- 1306 - offers for production under license in the United States hairdressers' equipment, permanent wave apparatus, massage chairs, toilet sets, hairdressers' chairs and accessories, and hand-drying appliances (hot-air driven) for hotels and offices;
- 5060 - seeks agency for industrial fats;
- 5061 - seeks to manufacture in Austria, under U.S. license, socks, including nylon, for women, men and children. Firm is interested in obtaining the necessary patents, processes, techniques, machinery, equipment and services.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good reputation in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

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